1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN			
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION			
3				
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,			
5	Plaintiff,			
6	-v- Case No. 10-20166			
7	D 1 TERMITAL TOUR TROUGON			
8	D-1 JERMAINE LOVE JACKSON,			
9	Defendant. /			
10	·			
11	SENTENCING, VOLUME 2			
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK A. GOLDSMITH			
13	Flint, Michigan, Tuesday, June 7th, 2011.			
14	111110, 11101119an, 1a00aay, Jane , on, 2011.			
15	APPEARANCES:			
16	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: CRAIG F. WININGER			
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18	Flint, MI 48502			
19				
20	FOR THE DEFENDANT: RICHARD D. KORN			
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25	Official Court Reporter (313) 410-7000			

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1 Flint, Michigan 2 Tuesday, June 7th, 2011. At or about 9:57 a.m. 3 THE CLERK OF THE COURT: The Court calls case number 5 6 10-20166, defendant one, United States of America versus 7 Jermaine Love Jackson. Counsel, please state your appearances 8 for the record? 9 MR. KORN: Good morning, your Honor. Richard Korn appearing on behalf of Mr. Jackson who is present with his wife 10 11 and his mother. 12 (Pause) MR. WININGER: Good morning, your Honor. On behalf 13 14 of the United States, Craig Wininger. I apologize for walking 15 into your Court tardy, your Honor. I hoped to grab the brief 16 so we could address some of the issues today. 17 THE COURT: All right. This is the date and time to 18 resume the sentencing of the defendant. We started our 19 sentencing proceeding last week and an issue arose dealing with 20 whether to assign any criminal history points for a delayed 21 sentence in a prior case that involved the defendant. I 22 adjourned the sentencing at that time to give both sides an 23 opportunity to present the Court with any authority on the 24 issue. There any authority either side wants to draw to my 25 attention?

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              MR. KORN: Your Honor, I have no additional authority
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     to put before the Court. I will rest with respect to that
     issue on the argument in my sentencing memorandum and the plain
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     language of the guidelines.
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              THE COURT: All right. Anything for the government?
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              MR. WININGER: No, your Honor. Beyond the
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     supplemental information provided by the probation; that is,
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     their supplemental report as well as the order, the actual copy
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     of the order delaying sentence in defendant's case, his
     underlying Genesee County case, the government has nothing
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     additional.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Collins from probation did send me a
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     letter, I believe everyone has received.
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                         That is correct, your Honor.
              MR. KORN:
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              THE COURT: And that's dated June 3, 2011 and it
16
     addresses the issue of the order of delayed sentence that was
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     handed down by the Genesee County Circuit Court in case number
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     08-23617-FH and the letter attaches a copy of the order of
19
     delayed sentence which I have now reviewed. Both sides agree
20
     that whether we scored two points for that delayed sentence
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     will not impact on the criminal history category; is that
22
     correct?
                          That is correct, your Honor.
23
              MR. KORN:
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              MR. WININGER: Yes, your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: Nonetheless because we do need to do a
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proper scoring of the guidelines, I'll give you my ruling on that issue. Under the guidelines, the initial inquiry is under section 4A1.1(d) which provides that the Court is to add two points if the defendant committed the instant offense while under any criminal justice sentence including probation, parole, supervised release, imprisonment, work release or escape status. When you look to the application notes for that section, a definition for a criminal justice sentence is a sentence countable under section 4A1.2 having a custodial or supervisory component.

When you then turn to 4A1.2 under section F, diversionary dispositions, that subsection provides diversion from the judicial process without a finding of guilt, e.g.; deferred prosecution is not counted, a diversionary disposition resulting from a finding or admission of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere in a judicial proceeding is counted as a sentence under 4A1.1(c) even if the conviction is not formally entered except a diversion from juvenile court is not counted.

I do find it is a criminal justice sentence that is countable under 4A1.2. It does have a custodial or supervisory component. It did follow a plea of guilty as reflected in the register of actions so I do think two points are properly scored. I believe there are no other guideline issues. Is that correct?

MR. KORN: That is correct, your Honor.

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              THE COURT: Do you agree with that?
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              MR. WININGER: I do agree, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. The guidelines are of course
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     advisory and not mandatory, but we do need to score them.
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                                                                 The
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     base offense level is 28 because the offense does involve at
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     least two kilograms, but less than 3.5 kilograms of cocaine.
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     There are no special offense characteristics, no victim-related
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     adjustment, no adjustment for role in the offense. There is no
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     adjustment for obstruction of justice and therefore the offense
     level remains at 28. There is an adjustment for acceptance of
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11
     responsibility for a total offense level then of 25, there
12
     being no Chapter Four enhancements. Is everyone in agreement
     with that?
13
14
              MR. WININGER: The government agrees, your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: Mr. Korn, are you in agreement with that?
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                         I am in agreement with that your Honor and
              MR. KORN:
17
     I'm sorry, I was conferring with my client. I -- it's my
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     understanding that the Court is not assessing the two points
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     for the reckless endangerment. Is that correct?
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              THE COURT:
                          That's correct. It was my understanding
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     the government agreed with your position that they should not
22
     be assessed.
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              MR. KORN: Correct.
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              MR. WININGER: The government agreed it can't meet
25
     its burden, your Honor.
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1 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 2 MR. WININGER: The government agreed it cannot meet its burden with respect to those two points. 3 THE COURT: Now the three prior convictions of the 4 5 defendant resulted in seven criminal history points, I just 6 ruled the two points are added for this offense having been 7 committed while the defendant was on delayed sentence. yields nine criminal history points producing a criminal 8 9 history category of four. Everyone in agreement with that? MR. WININGER: The government agrees, your Honor. 10 11 MR. KORN: We agree, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. I believe then that with the total offense level of 25 and criminal history category of 13 14 four, then the guideline imprisonment range is 84 months to 105 15 months, but because of the statutory minimum of 10 years, the 16 sentence must be at least 120 months. Is everyone in agreement with that? 17 18 MR. WININGER: Yes, your Honor. 19 MR. KORN: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: In terms of the sentencing options, under 21 the statute the minimum is 10 years, the maximum is life. 22 quideline range was 84 months to 105 months, but there is the 23 statutory minimum of 120 months. Under the Rule 11 plea

agreement, the maximum is the mid-point of the guideline range,

but not less than 120 months. Is that correct?

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1 MR. WININGER: That is, your Honor. 2 That is correct, your Honor. MR. KORN: THE COURT: I believe that the plea has not yet been 3 4 accepted -- pardon me, the plea agreement has not yet been 5 accepted by the Court. The plea agreement was taken under 6 advisement. I assume both sides are urging me to adopt the 7 agreement; is that right? 8 MR. KORN: Yes, your Honor. 9 MR. WININGER: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. The Court does adopt the and agree 11 to the and accept the Rule 11 plea agreement. The statute 12 provides for at least eight years of supervised release. I 13 assume the maximum then would be life. Is that correct? 14 MR. WININGER: It is, your Honor. 15 MR. KORN: Yes, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: And then the guideline recommendation 17 then is supervised release of at least eight years. Probation 18 not authorized under the statute nor under the guidelines. fine under the statute is the maximum of four million dollars, 19 20 quideline range is 12,500 to four million dollars. Mandatory 21 assessment fee is 100 dollars. Restitution is not applicable. 22 All right, I'm going to entertain any argument from Mr. Korn 23 and the defendant is entitled to address me directly regarding 24 sentencing and then we'll hear from the government. 25 MR. KORN: Your Honor, would you like us to do that

from the table or from the podium?

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THE COURT: Whatever is more comfortable for you.

We'll go up to the podium. Your Honor, MR. KORN: with respect to sentencing, I understand that, I understand that there is a, umm, 10 year minimum, mandatory minimum sentence in this matter, but I would like to say something about Mr. Jackson and that is that it's been an interesting experience representing Mr. Jackson. Our life experiences are very different. Our perspectives about life are very different, but we do share a common bond and this is where I have been very impressed with Mr. Jackson. I know in my own life, this is true, but I've been representing Mr. Jackson since July of 20 -- of 2010, it's almost a year now and one thing that's always impressed me about Mr. Jackson and it's something that I went through in my own life is I feel like he, he has reached a point in his life where he's looking back at his life and what he's done and realizes that he's just too old to keep doing this.

He has a 13 -- he's married, he has a 13-year-old daughter who he loves very much. He has a wife who's in the courtroom who he loves and he has a mother who he's very close to and I understand that in terms of the Statute of Limitations and the prosecution and all the rest of it this is not an old case, but for Mr. Jackson it's an old case. This happened in 2009. Subsequent to this offense being committed, he was

sentenced on another matter to prison in the Michigan, with the Michigan Department of Corrections. He went to prison after this, after this happened, he went to prison and that's where I think he really began to realize that he just can't keep doing what he's doing.

He got out of prison and I spoke with his probation officer and she told me that he complied with all the conditions of his parole, that and he's still on parole, but he complied with all the conditions of his parole. Then in July when he was arrested on this offense in July of 2010, he was allowed to return home on bond and has been on pretrial release since July of 2010 and as far as I know, he's complied with all the conditions of pretrial release.

He's working very hard. He, he has a tough job. He works like six, 7:00 at night is when he reports to work and he doesn't come home until almost 6:00 in the morning and he works six or seven nights, days a week cleaning offices. He's been on tether so he's been really confined except when he's out working he's been confined to his home and he recognizes that he has to pay the price. He recognizes that he was involved in this stuff and he's got to pay the price, but he also recognizes when he gets out and it's a long time from now, 10 years is a long time, but when he gets out, he really, he's done with it. He wants to spend the rest of his life being a devoted father which he is, a devoted husband and if

circumstances allow, he wants, he wants to, umm, be a devoted 1 2 son and take care of his mom if she needs it. All I can say is I've been very impressed with his attitude about his life and I 3 would ask the Court under the circumstances of this case to 4 5 sentence Mr. Jackson to the mandatory minimum sentence of 120 6 months. 7 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Jackson, anything you want to tell me regarding sentencing? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 10 THE COURT: All right. Let's hear from the 11 government then. 12 MR. WININGER: Your Honor, I don't think argument is necessary here. I'd ask the Court to sentence the defendant to 13 14 120 months with the Bureau of Prisons. 15 THE COURT: The Court takes into account all of the 16 factors required under Title 18 United States Code, Section 17 3553 in fashioning a sentence that is sufficient, but not 18 greater than necessary to comply with the purposes that are set 19 forth in paragraph A2 of the statute. The factors that the 20 Court takes into account are the nature and circumstances of 21 the offense, the history and characteristics of this defendant, 22 the need for a sentence to reflect the seriousness of the 23 offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just 24 punishment, to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct, 25 to protect the public from further crimes of this defendant, to

provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

This Court takes into account the variety of sentences that are available as set forth earlier by the Court in its colloquy with the attorneys. The Court also takes into account the guideline range that the Court addressed earlier as well as any pertinent policy statements and also takes into account the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct.

The defendant has pled guilty to conspiracy to distribute cocaine. That is a serious offense as reflected by the fact that under the statute, the crime has a mandatory minimum of 10 years with a maximum penalty of life in prison. Our society is ravaged by drugs and those who traffic in drugs therefore are undermining the very fabric of our society. It's for that reason that Congress has enacted substantial penalties for those who traffic in drugs so there can be no minimizing of the seriousness of the nature of this offense.

The defendant unfortunately is no stranger to the criminal justice system. The Court has taken into account the criminal history of this defendant. He's had a conviction for possession of a loaded firearm. He's also had a second firearm possession and a possession of marijuana and possession of

cocaine. Also possession with intent to deliver less than 50 grams of cocaine. Despite significant periods of incarceration, the defendant continued to re-offend and that's what brings him before the Court today.

The Court intends to announce its sentence, will give the attorneys an opportunity to state whether there's any legal reason why the Court should not impose that sentence. The Court intends to go along with the plea agreement and sentence the defendant to the statutory minimum of 120 months and also intends to impose supervised release of eight years. No fine and no restitution, but a special assessment is mandatory of 100 dollars. Does either attorney have any legal basis why the Court should not or may not impose that sentence?

MR. KORN: No, your Honor. The only thing I would ask at this time is if the Court would consider recommending and it's just a recommendation, but if the Court would consider recommending placement in a comprehensive drug program. It's clear from the presentence report that he has had a long history of substance abuse and I think it would be available and he's willing, it would be beneficial and he's willing to avail himself of any drug treatment program that the Bureau of Prisons has to offer and unfortunately his sentence is long enough so that he can take advantage of the program. It's my understanding it's like a two and-a-half year waiting list for the program so if the Court would recommend that, he certainly

1 would appreciate that. 2 THE COURT: Yes, it's my intention to do that. Thank you, Judge. 3 MR. KORN: THE COURT: All right. Any else? MR. WININGER: Your Honor, I have no legal objection 5 6 to the sentence. 7 All right. Pursuant to the Sentencing THE COURT: 8 Reform Act of 1984 and having considered the sentencing 9 guidelines as well as all the factors contained in Title 18 United States Code, Section 3553 (a), the Court imposes the 10 11 following sentence: It commits the defendant to the custody of 12 the United States Bureau of Prisons for a term of 120 months. 13 The Court recommends that the defendant be designated to an 14 institution with a residential drug abuse treatment program. 15 Defendant is ordered to pay a special assessment of 16 100 dollars due immediately. The Court waives imposition of a fine and the cost of incarceration, cost of supervision due to 17 18 the defendant's lack of resources. The Court imposes mandatory drug testing. Upon 19 20 release from imprisonment, the defendant will be placed on 21 supervised release for a term of eight years. While on supervision he shall abide by the standard conditions as set 22 forth by United States District Court for the Eastern District 23 of Michigan as well as the following special conditions: 24 25 to the nature of the instant offense and his history of

substance abuse, defendant shall participate in a program approved by the probation for substance abuse which may include testing to determine if the defendant has reverted to the use of drugs or alcohol. Defendant shall not use or possess alcohol in any consumable form nor shall the defendant be in the social company of any person whom the defendant knows to be in the possession of alcohol or illegal drugs or visibly affected by them. Defendant shall not be found in anyplace that serves alcohol for consumption on the premises with the exception of restaurants.

In order to meet his financial responsibilities, the defendant shall be lawfully employed on a full-time basis or shall be seeking such lawful gainful employment on a full-time basis. Full-time basis means 40 hours a week. Other than advice of appellate rights, is there anything else regarding sentencing?

MR. KORN: Nothing further, your Honor.

MR. WININGER: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Jackson, defendants generally have a right to appeal their convictions and sentences, however as part of your Rule 11 plea agreement you waived or gave up your right to appeal. Those waivers are generally enforceable, but if you believe that the waiver itself is not valid, then you can present that theory to an Appellate Court. If you do wish to appeal, then you should act promptly because that notice of

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appeal must be filed within 10 days. If you are unable to
afford an attorney, the clerk of the Court will assist you in
preparing the necessary appellate papers.
         I'm going to order that the presentence report be
corrected in accordance with my rulings during our sentencing
and that a corrected version of it be forwarded to the Bureau
of Prisons and to the United States Sentencing Commission.
Copies of the presentence report will be -- will remain
confidential in accordance with the practice of our Court.
                                                            All
       Is there anything else?
                    May I address the issue of bond at this
         MR. KORN:
time?
         THE COURT: All right.
         MR. KORN: Your Honor, I understand that the statute
18 U.S.C., I think it's 3143, if I may have one moment. It's
buried here someplace.
         (Pause)
                    The statute 31, I think it's 3143 says
         MR. KORN:
that for a drug offense where the mandatory, where the maximum
sentence is 10 years or more, the defendant shall be detained
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MR. KORN: The statute 31, I think it's 3143 says that for a drug offense where the mandatory, where the maximum sentence is 10 years or more, the defendant shall be detained pending the sentence or execution of the sentence, however there is a, sort of an escape clause buried in 18 U.S.C. 3145 which I think does give this Court the discretion to under, it says if the Court finds exceptional circumstances, that the Court can allow the conditions of bond to continue and allow

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Mr. Jackson to self-surrender. I understand this is a complex issue.

With respect to Mr. Jackson, let me say that, again it seems to me that 18 U.S.C. 3145 gives the Court the discretion to allow Mr. Jackson to self-surrender and with respect to his personal circumstances as I pointed out in my sentencing argument, he, ever since he was released from prison, he's been exceptional. He has complied with all the conditions of his parole. He's been working very hard. He's complied with all the conditions of pretrial release in this Court and he's on tether, so he's been confined to home which I would ask to continue until it's time for him to self-surrender. I think the bottom line is that under the circumstances of this case and under his circumstances and what he's trying to do with his life, he deserves that opportunity. I know it's only a few weeks, sometimes a month, sometimes a month and-a-half, but I also know from representing other people, those few weeks are very, very important to people especially when they're looking at significant terms of imprisonment.

The other thing I would ask the Court to consider is technically the statute says he should have been locked up when he pled guilty and he wasn't and there's never been any allegation from anybody that he was a danger to the community or a flight risk or anything like that and so I would ask the

Court at least under the circumstances of this case to consider the continuation of bond at the sentencing sort of like the law of the case and just allow Mr. Jackson under the circumstances of this case to self-surrender. There's no reason to believe that he would do anything but just do what he's been doing and I would ask the Court to allow Mr. Jackson to self-surrender.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wininger?

MR. WININGER: Yes, your Honor. I think counsel's cited the codes correctly, 18 United States Code 3143 and 18 United States Code 3145. I don't disagree with counsel that this Court has the discretion to determine if exceptional circumstances exist which would warrant the defendant to be allowed to self-surrender. Where I disagree with counsel is over the complexity of this issue. I don't think it is a complexed issue, I think it's a fairly straight-forward issue considering this Court's docket. The issue is in this case have exceptional circumstances been offered which would warrant a self-surrender.

I would cite the Court to <u>United States v. Lee</u>, 360 Fd 3rd, 401, that's a Second Circuit case out of 2004. Exceptional circumstances exist where there is a unique combination of circumstances giving rise to situations that are out of the ordinary. I would also cite the Court to <u>United States v. Little</u>, 485 Fd 3rd, 1210, that's an eighth circuit case from 2007 in which the Eighth Circuit held

explicitly it is not exceptional to expect every defendant to timely appear in court and to obey the Court's order concerning pretrial conditions of release.

I don't deny that the defendant has appeared in court and complied with his conditions of release. I think by operation of statute the defendant should be detained. Mr.

Korn has alluded to the circumstances of this case. This case involved this defendant delivering or conspiring to deliver kilos of cocaine. It is now a fact of this case that the defendant did so conspire. He manipulated others in this conspiracy. He arranged for his co-defendant to accept deliveries of cocaine that weren't to his residence to keep him out of or as removed from the conspiracy as possible. So I don't think anything about the situation or facts of this case give rise to an exceptional circumstance and I have not heard anything else tendered to the Court or offered to the Court which would, so I'd ask the Court to detain the defendant.

MR. KORN: If I may, your Honor, what's unique and what's exceptional really depends on, on the personal circumstances of the individual and with respect to
Mr. Jackson, given where he's come from and given what he's done since he's been released in prison, with respect to
Mr. Jackson, it may be what's expected of me or anybody else in this courtroom, but with respect to Mr. Jackson I think it is unique and it is exceptional and I would ask the Court to allow

him to self-surrender.

addressing the request made by defendant through counsel.

Congress has determined that for certain classes of defendants, the presumption will be that they must surrender immediately unless they can establish that there are exceptional circumstances to be excused from immediate incarceration. The Court has addressed this matter on a prior occasion and reviewed the authorities quite extensively at that time. There have been no briefs submitted in this case, but I think the ground has been plowed fairly well before.

The Court's discretion is not unlimited. It's in fact limited to whether or not there are exceptional circumstances. What the defendant offers as qualifying as an exceptional circumstance is the fact that he's complied with his bond conditions. That certainly is commendable, but it's the decision referenced by the attorney for the government, anyone on bond is expected to observe those conditions and there's nothing exceptional about a defendant observing those conditions. By observing those conditions, the defendant is awarded by being allowed to remain on bond pending the disposition whether by verdict or by acceptance of a plea, but once there is a conviction, then the analysis changes to whether or not there are some exceptional circumstances to justify a continuation of the defendant remaining at liberty.

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I come to the conclusion that there really isn't any
circumstance that qualifies as out of the ordinary.
defendant will have to serve his sentence and while it's
understandable that he'd like to remain at liberty until that
time for serving sentence would arrive, wanting to remain at
liberty doesn't constitute an exceptional circumstance.
         In terms of the law of the case argument, I reject
that as well. There was certainly nothing that this Court
ruled on that would suggest that the defendant could remain at
liberty once the government invoked the statute that
presumptively requires incarceration unless exceptional
circumstances are shown justifying the defendant remaining at
liberty. So I don't believe that there's any merit to the law
of the case argument. In any case, this Court is bound by the
statute, it's not free to deviate from it and I do find that
there are no exceptional circumstances that would allow the
Court to justify allowing the defendant to remain at liberty so
I'm going to order that he be remanded immediately. Anything
else?
         MR. KORN: Nothing further. Thank you, your Honor.
         MR. WININGER: No, your Honor, thank you.
         THE COURT: All right. Good luck to you,
Mr. Jackson.
         THE DEFENDANT:
                         Thank you.
         (Concluded at 10:44 a.m.)
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 ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$ I, David B. Yarbrough, Official Court Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages comprise a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings taken by me in this matter on Tuesday, June 7th, 2011. 11/30/2012 /s/ David B. Yarbrough Date David B. Yarbrough, CSR, FCRR 600 Church Street Flint, MI 48502